THE THE ELPHEN - SUME AND ADDRESS OF A CHARGE OF A SECOND WHIM

### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STE

DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$1 per and WEEKLY HERALD, every Baturday, at six co THE VANILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per OLUMPART OUR RESPONDENCE, contologie desportant man, assisted from one quarter of the sortis: U mod, well be more positive. See Our Formon Commencements are Commencement to the control positive. See Our Formon Commencement and Page-

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Bonn to Good Luck BOWERY THRATEE, Bowery,-Trues Red Man-Paiva

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street

WALLACK'S THRATER, Broadway.-Part Man or LAURA KEHNE'S THEATRE, 694 Broadway.-Minsum

NEW BOWERY THRATRE, BOWERY.—THE MAN IN THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, 586 Broadway-Don JUAN

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—After noon—Dune Ginl of the Inn—Special Baidegroom Evenion—Out of the Dertin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 888 Broadway.—ETBIOFIAN BONG BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadwa Bungangung, Songs, Dancies, &c.—Hor or Fashion.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PROP. MITCHELL'S LECTURE ON THE TRANSLATION OF THE SUR AND SOLAR SYSTEM PHROUGH

MORART HALL, 663 Broadway.—TRIODOR'S THEATRE OF

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 20, 1859.

#### MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The mail steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, will leave this port this afternoon, at three o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock may arreviour.

The New York Werkly Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at cloven e'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

### The News.

By the arrival of the Europa at Halifax yester day we have European news to the morning of the 8th inst, three days later than the accounts re-ceived by the Great Britain, and also late advices from India and South America.

Nothing of importance had transpired respecting the peace negotiations, but it was expected that a treaty would be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. The accounts as to the belligerent aspect of affairs in Italy and France, received by the two or amers, appear to have been greatly

The official correspondence of Col. Bruce, the British Minister to China, relative to the action at the river Peiho, had been published. He approves of the course pursued by our Minister, Mr. Ward. Several disasters to American vessels are re-

ported. The particulars are given in our summary of the news.

The London money market and the Liverpool an produce markets had undergone no

The disturbances at Harper's Ferry are at an end. Quiet is restored to that romantic village, and aoon things will resume their usual appearance The five prisoners who fell into the hands of the troops were despatched yesterday, under a strong escort, to Charlestown, Va., where they are to be indicted for murder and tried. The Circuit Court opens there to morrow. Brown, who is not dangerously wounded, is among them. They are to be prosecuted by the State, and, in case of their not being convicted capitally, are to be handed over to the United States authorities to be tried for treason. The house of Ossawattomic Brown was rched, and an immense quantity of arms i ammunition discovered, together with the nstitution and ordinances of the conspirators, and letters and documents which show Gerrit Smith, Joshus R. Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other notorious abolitionists and black republicans to have been mixed up in the affair. Brown also made a full statement to Gov. Wise. The connection of Gerrit Smith with the outbreak is curiously foreshadowed in his recent letter to the managers of the Jerry Rescue cele-bration, in which he speaks confidently of the im-

objects of Brown and his crazy fol The quadrilateral journal of this city, which is always pretending to give news in advance of all its neighbors, has recently shot terribly shead in regard to the late Senator Broderick's property. It has just made a statement to the effect that the deceased had left a property varying from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in value, and that by his will he gave \$15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan ms of San Francisco, with certain other munificent bequests to his friends. Now that the Californis journals have reached us, we find that there is not the slightest truth in the statement. The property of Mr. Broderick does not, in fact, reach \$50,000, as has been shown in the Probate Court of San Francisco. Besides, so far from having made the bequests invented by the quadrilamade the term of the seen further shown that term journal, it has been further shown that Mr. Broderick died without making a will at all, so that the charitable institutions whose hopes and anticipations of substantial aid have been raised and flattered by the unfounded statement will have and flattered by the unfounded statement will have the melancholy opportunity of discovering how they have been deceived by the latest quadrilateral

minence of servile insurrectionary movements in the South. This letter is printed elsewhere, as it

serves, along with the Rochester programme of Wm. H. Seward, to lead to a full appreciation of the

The Republican County Convention met last night, nated Isaac O. Dayton, of the Sixteenth ward, for Judge of the Supreme Court; John Slosson and Erastus C. Benedict, for Judges of the Supreme Court; Charles C. Nott, for Judge of Common Pleas Court; A. J. Diemenhoeffer, for Judge of the Marine Court, and James Davis for Supervisor The Convention then adjourned.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday. The Committee on Castle Garden submitted a long report adverse to granting privileges in the Gar-den for selling tickets to McDonnell & Bischoff, who den for selling tickets to McDonnell & Bischoff, who are agents for booking passengers on this side in connection with others in Europe. Commissioner Jellinghaus expressed a desire to have the report laid over for a week to afford him an opportunity of presenting a minority report on the subject of booking, and the frauds practised upon emigrants by that system, as there was much of the report with which he did not agree. After considerable warm discussion, in which Mr. Jellinghaus plainly intimated that the Board countenanced the frauds on emigrants, his motion was finally agreed to.

Mr. Crabtree reported the complaint of a family who were defrauded of eight dellars by an agent of the McDonnell firm in Europe, and the subject was referred to Mr. Jellinghaus. The number of emi-grants arrived during the week was 1,868, making the number for the present year 64,197. The balance of the commutation fund is now \$27,456 29.

The only jury trial that took place in the General

Sessions yesterday was a charge of felonious assault and lattery preferred against Hugh Donohue, he having struck his wife with a hatchet. He was con-victed of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the Recorder sent him to the State prison for five years. Louis Grafenstein, guilty of petit lar-ceny, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Wm. H. Saully pleaded guilty to a similar offence and was sent to the penitentiary for the same period. Peter and Bridget Burns were convicted of an assault on Henry Hart, and remanded for sentence. Owen Quin, one of the witnesses for the defence, was committed for perjutially admitted that he told fals ted for perjury, he having par-

ially admitted that he told falsehoods.

The Board of Education had the Bible question efore them in a new phase last evening. A reso lution was offered by Mr. Glover to pay the teachers whose salaries have been withheld. It was ob jected to. A resolution to suspend the rules was took precedence of it, and the subject was tempo rarily put to rest, the motion to lay it on the table being carried by a vote of 22 against 13. Severa legacies have been recently bequeathed to the Board of Education, which we publish with our re-

The receipts of beef cattle having fallen off about 1,000 head during the past week, a more active de-mand prevailed, and holders were enabled to obtain an advance of half a cent a pound, prices ranging from 6 c. to 10c. a 10 c. Cows and calves are in request at previous rates. Veal calves were active at full prices. Sheep and lambs have been very plenty, but have sold about as fast as they arrived. Swine were unchanged. There were on sale 3,053 cattle, 195 cows, 586 veals, 15,615 sheep and lambs and 5,140 swine.

and names and 0,140 swine.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, and some brokers called middling uplands an %c. higher. We however repeat quotations in another column. The sales embraced 600 a 700 bales. There was a rumor in the street to the effect that a house in the trade had received a tele grapic despatch from Memphis, Tennessee, announcing the occurrence of frost in that vicinity. Another despatch received from Savannah, made no allusion to frost. The latter town, however, is farther south and of less altitude latter town, however, is farther south and of less altitude than Memphis. The probability is, that the present colorwap' may have resulted in the advent of frost more o less severe in some sections of the cotton country, and especially on high lands. Flour was quite active and firm especially on high lands. Flour was quite active and firm er for common shipping brands. The sales footed up abou 25,000 bbls., part for export. Wheat was more active and free sales were made at rates given in another place Corn was steady, with moderate sales, including mixe at \$1 and Jersey yellow at 981/c. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at \$13 86 a \$15 37/2, and of prime at \$10 75. Beef and lard were steady. The sales of segars to the trade and by auction embraced about 600 hi and 100 boxes, at prices given in another place. Ric coffee was firmly held, while sales were limited to 700 bags Maracalbo and 160 do. Java, at rates given elsewher The shipments of flour to England comprised about 8,000 bbls., as follows:—4,000 to London at 2s. 3d., 5,000 to Liverpool at 2s. and 1,500 to Glasgow at 2s. 6d.

The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry-Com plicity of Leading Abolitionists and Black Republicans.

Our Washington and Baltimore despatche published in our columns to-day give a full, interesting and highly significant account of the closing scenes of the insurrection set on foot at Harper's Ferry. The affair, which was commenced on Sunday night last, was supressed so soon as the regular troops could each the scene of action. The five prisoners who fell into the hands of the troops, including Ossawattomie Brown, whose wounds are said not to be dangerous, were sent yesterday under a strong escort to Charlestown, Va., where they are to be tried for murder. The Circuit Court opens to-day. Indictments will be found, and the trials will take place immediately. In Brown's house was found quite a magazine of arms and ammunition, besides the constitution and ordinances of the conspirators and other papers, implicating Gerrit Smith Joshua R. Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other abolitionists and black republicans.

The President, and the officers and troops acting under his orders, have acted in the matter with a degree of promptitude which deserves the thanks of the country. That the end pirators will be the end of a rop an ignominious death without even the empty honors of martyrdom, no one can doubt for an

The attempt of Brown and his men was re markable in more ways than one. In the first place, he was a notorious Kansas-shrieker-one whose hands had more than once been dipped in human blood. He finally left Kansas and came to the East, where Mr. Seward's Emigration Aid Society friends supplied funds wherewith to stir up a servile insurrection in Virginia, which it was expected would extend throughout the border slave States. The Sharp's rifles bought for Kansas by the Seward men were to be placed in the hands of the slaves, who were expected to rob and shoot down their masters, thus beginning the "irre pressible conflict" to which Mr. Seward alluded in his brutal and bloody Rochester manifesto.

But although Brown and his eighteen com rades managed to seize the government ar mory, where no less than two hundred men are constantly employed, and to hold possession of a town of some three or four thousand in habitants from Sunday night till Monday even ing, the affair was a miserable failure. slaves, without exception, refused to join in it. Brown had but four or five blacks under his command, and they were freemen. This fact shows very plainly that the negroes themselves are not ready to accept what Mr. Gerrit Smith calls their last resort. As to the whites of the Seward school, there can be but little doubt that had Brown been able to hold out a few days longer, his standard would have received numerous accessions from the North and West. The "irrepressible conflict" would then have been commenced, and before it could have ended much bloodshed would have ensued Such was undoubtedly the Seward programme

Thus the affair at Harper's Ferry is one of the straws that show which way the political wind blows. Its lesson should not be misun derstood. Let the Southern opposition members of Congress, when they come to the organization of the House, not forget the Harper's Ferry outbreak and the lesson it teaches them. That Mr. Seward is the arch-agita tor who is responsible for this insurrection no one who has read his Rochester manifesto can deny. That his elevation to the Presidency would stimulate servile insurrections all over the Southern country, is likewise beyond per adventure. Mr. Seward once in the White House, his doctrines, howsoever fanatical, or brutal, or bloody, or cruel they may be, have a degree of importance and weight which they can obtain in no other way; and while we should be among the last persons in the world to predict anything like real danger to the Unio

of the States or the security of all our people in the enjoyment of their homes and the pe on of their properties, of whatever kind they may be, yet it must be admitted that the election of Seward would act as a pow erful incentive to men of the Brown stamp The leading Seward organ in this city is quite lachrymose over Brown, and the abolit all mourn for him as for a chief in Israel faller in the front of the battle.

The Meeting at New Rochelle-Fernand Wood on the "Irrepressible Conflict." The report in another column of the meeting at New Rochelle, ratifying the democratic nominations for State and county officers, shows

how deeply the popular heart of the country is stirred against the brutal and bloody doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the Northern and Southern States of the Union.

It is evident that both the speakers and the hearers appreciated the great point of the poli-tical conflict now going on. Mr. Wood in his address touched the commercial and interna-tional bearings of the subject with the skill of a statesman, and the manner in which his re marks were received shows that the questio comes home to the bosom of the people. In the commercial aspect, no greater question was ever presented to popular consideration. The markets that the South opens to the products of Northern industry are as necessary to its pros-perity as are the skilled hands which ply the machines, and the machines which increase the value of the labor. Close the Southern markets, and millions of dollars which are now in active employment as manu facturing and commercial capital, and hundreds of thousands of men that are now busy supplying their demands, would be thrown back upon the community to compete for the supply of the Northern markets, which again draw a portion of their life from Southern labor. And the markets of the South will be closed if we destroy the bond of labor there, and break up the social organization. No community can go through such commotion and live. Its constituents must be returned to their original elements, and a new assimilation and arrangement take place if the present institution of domestic slavery is destroyed. In a word, society must be returned to barbarism before the new order of things could flourish.

This is the point of international relation se ably handled by Mr. Wood. The statesmen of England see in the steady prosperity of this Union the coming destruction of the theories of class government and aristocratic privileges which they have so long supported. They see clearly that the surest blow against that prosperity will be the one struck at one of its rastest elements; and therefore are they so will ing to clasp hands with Seward, and to encour age him and his followers to strike that blow They have take counsel with the Cataline of America, because they knew full well the political results of the councils he urges upon his country. They have had a prac tical experience of them in the effect they produced upon the British West Indies. These have been reduced to a political and industria nonentity by the very measures which Seward would have the Congress of the United States apply to the States south of Mason's and Dix-

Had the West Indian colonies borne the ame proportionate relation to the British empire that the Southern States bear to the Union, he effects which negro emancipation would have produced upon the home industry of England would have caused a bloody revolution there. Its meagre proportions reduced and delayed the reaction, but it has not been less conclusive. The common sense of that country rejects the teachings of the self-styled humani tarians, and Exeter Hall has sunk to the level of contempt. Manchester and Birmingham have lost the West Indian markets for their fabrics, and London and Liverpool see no more the fleets from there which once gladdened the hearts of their merchants. A few fanatics still cling to the exploded remnants of their theodowagers and the thoughtless children of the Sunday schools. The destruction of our Southern markets for the products of industry would produce a similar revulsion here, but wider and more fatal in its effects. We must prevent the result, rather than permit and lament it.

THE WATER TROUBLES IN BROOKLYN,-Our neighbors across the river have no sooner real ized their pet project which was to do such wonders for their city than it has involved them in difficulties. They have got into hot water when they expected to have luxuriated in cold. The cause of their troubles i half of their own making and half the work of politicians. They were in such a hurry to compete with New York in the matter of a water supply that they did not take time to properly digest their engineering plans. Under the authority of the charter the original contracts entered into provided merely for an open canal between the reservoirs. After the works had made some progress this was deemed objection able by the Board of Water Commissioners, and it was decided that a closed conduit would be preferable. It should in fairness be stated tha in this opinion the Board was supported by many influential citizens, corroborated by the experience of other water works. In those of Philadelphia and Boston great complaints were in the beginning made of the exposed structure of the water ducts, and of the facilities which they afforded for the introduction of foreign substances either by mischievously disposed persons or by accident. This last summer we ourselves had a sample of the annoyance that may be occasioned even by so apparently harmless ar lement as sub-aqueous vegetation. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it would probably have been the wisest thing for the Commo Council to have decided in the beginning or the more expensive of the two plans submit ted to them. They however did not conside themselves warranted in authorizing the increase which it would occasion in the origina estimates, and if they erred, they certainly erred on the side on which corporators are not usually to be found.

Under the assumed authority of the act which was pushed through the Legislature in April last by a political effort, the new Board of Water Commissioners constituted by it entered into a contract for a closed conduit, in place of the open canal, without reference to the Common Council. They also fixed the amount of the water rates, and proceeded to levy them, although it is claimed that the Common Council have, under the act of 1857, the sole power to fix and control them. Under hese circumstances the City Comptroller refused to pay the drafts of the Commissioners for the construction of the works, and this has led to a threat by the contractors that they will stop the engine by which the water is pumped into the reservoir, and thus leave the city without its supply, unless the money be forthcoming. There is, consequently, great excitement amongst those who have paid the water tax, and the matter has been carried into the courts. There is no doubt that a decision will be given similar to that rendered in the case of the Croton dam, in which it was held that the Water Commissioners were only the agents of the Corporation, and had no power to construct such works without their authority.

The above facts furnish another illustration of the readiness with which means are found, through the aid of the politicians, to get round the provisions of the most stringent charters, and to defeat the precautions taken to prevent unauthorized expenditures of the public money. The Water Commissioners of Brooklyn have in all their proceedings evinced a disposition to throw off the control of the city authorities and it is for the interest of the public that they should be taught that an act of the Legislature obtained by unfair influences will not be allowed to override constitutional safeguards.

Our November Election and the Next Pre-

The State of New York is the only remaining hope against a Northern sectional struggle for the Presidency. Within the last twelve months including New York, it may be said that every Northern State this side the Rocky Mountain has gone by the board. All these late North ern elections, from Maine to Minnesota, indicate a general sectional crusade in 1860 against the "peculiar institution" of the South, or, as designated by our republican organs, the "slave oligarchy" and the "slave power." crusade by the republican party, as a sectional anti-slavery organization, can only be prevent ed, we apprehend, by a popular reaction against W. H. Seward and his revolutionary Presidential programme in our November State election.

The prospects for this popular reaction, it must be admitted, are anything but encourag ing or satisfactory. The moral effect of all the late elections goes against any such reaction in a State where the republican party is considered firmly seated in power, and as possessing the resources for a popular majority equal to all demands. On the other side, the treache ries, trickeries, corruptions and debaucheries of the Albany Regency and Tammany Hall have so demoralized and disorganized the democratic party that it has entered into the work of thi campaign without confidence or courage, but full of the symptoms and fears of a crushing defeat. And yet the New York democracy are now called upon to suspend for a few weeks their local quarrels and personal feuds in order to rescue the State and the Presiden tial election from the control of a sectional disunion agitator and his followers; and this good work may possibly be done.

In the first place, although the party was in a disordered, dispirited and wrangling condi-tion last year, the democratic candidate for Governor received some thirty-five thousand votes more than were cast for Mr. Buchanan in the State in 1856. These votes were doubtless, to a very great extent, drawn from the dissolving American party. But there were still in the same election some sixty thousand votes cast for the American State ticket. These sixty thousand votes of a party now disbanded may be wielded to turn the election one way or the other, or half-and-half, as arranged by the silly triumvirate of Ullmann, Scroggs and Brooks, in their late Convention at Utica. We have reason to believe that very few of these sixty thousand Know Nothings have any faith in Seward, and that a large majority of them can never be brought to support him for the Presidency upon any terms. Why, then, if they would dispose of him, and place him on the shelf among the political fossil remains of vote of New York into a rebuke, instead of an endorsement of his Presidential pretensions?

In the next place, this recent abolition affair in Virginia should act as a warning to all conservative, law-abiding and Union-loving men of the North in reference to the disunion tendencies and dangers of the slavery agitation. We dare say, now, that the Southern States in the Charleston Convention will repudiate everything in the way of a candidate or platform which does not clearly afford some positive securities of protection to Southern slavery. It is very probable that the democracy at Charleston will thus be constrained to accep a candidate and platform so decidedly proslavery as to encourage the republicans of the North to confine the Presidential contest to the "slave oligarchy" and the "aggressions and demands of the slave power.'

The result of a contest of this character would unquestionably be the defeat of the South, and the election of an anti-slavery President from the North; and this result would doubtless be the signal for secession and revolutionary movements in the South, which would soon ripen into a civil war. But this sectional hattle for the next Presidency may be prevent ed by the conservative people of New York in our November election, and by the simple act of casting their suffrages so that they shall secure a judgment from the Empire State against W. H. Seward and his abominable disunion and insurrectionary principles. Otherwise we may as well prepare now as next year for the most embittered, perilous, mischievous and disastrous sectional agitation of slavery, morally, politically and financially, North and South, in all the history of this vexed question. Let Seward be rebuked, and the South may be convinced that she is still secure under the shelter ing wings of the constitution. And we call upon our Union-loving men of all parties to remember this in our November election.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS-INDIFFERENCE or the People.-We publish in another column an account of the registration of voters under the new Registry law, which took place on Tuesday. The people seem to have taken little or no interest in the matter. The number of voters who presented themselves to the registrars was comparatively small, and there appeared to be no small amount of confusion and mystification as to the exact duties of the registrars. Perhaps the indifference manifested was due to the fact that a general impression prevailed that all those whose names appear on the poll list of the last general election are not required to make personal application for registry; and such seems to be the meaning of the new law. All voters, however, who have

changed their residencessince the last election of which doubtless there are a large nur we presume should have applied for registra-tion, and in case of their failure to do so, there may be some trouble and delay in voting on tion day. In any event, we think it quite likely that considerable confusion will result from this bungling piece of legislation when voters present themselves at the polls at the November election.

"Man Brown's Insurrection."-This is the

term by which the late bloody affair at Har-

per's Ferry is designated by the republican organs, now that it has been proved a sad failure; but it cannot be forgotten that this man Brown was a representative in Kansas of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society during all the trouble there, and that all the outrages in which he and others then participated were sustained and applauded by the republican papers at the time. Brown was the recipient nd keeper of the arms and munitions of war contributed by the abolition Aid Society to plunge Kansas into bloodshed and anarchy, as s proved by the fact that he used these same arms in his late desperate attempt in Virginia. It is pretended that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was an isolated affair, oncocted by Brown himself, without the knowledge of the republican abolition leaders, and that it had no amifications anywhere else. It is true that a few of the conservative portion of the republican party thought that the Kansas disturbers were going too far, and that the same class look with abhorrence upon this late sanguinary attempt at Harper's Ferry; but we think it is quite probable that the various Garrisonian and Seward cliques were well aware that it was pre-arranged; in fact, that such an opening of the "irrepressible conflict" was desired, though their organs now talk of it as "Brown's crazy insurrection," and "Mad Brown's insurrection," and describe its leader as Old Ossawattomie Brown, and call him a misguided fanatic, and so forth; but at the same time they go as far to justify his act as they dare; and when his trial comes on, then we shall probably see by whose authority "Mad Brown" acted.

That the insurrection was the work of mad

impulse rather than of a preconceived plan, is disproved by the admission of Brown himself : that it was designed as far back as June, 1856, and by the other fact. that in August last the Secretary of War was informed of the whole plan, exactly as it has been carried out, in a letter which appeared in the HERALD of yes-

terday.

We have no doubt that it was Brown's deliberate intention to use the arms which he had brought from Kansas for this treasonable purpose; that he calculated upon seizing United States arsenal, and thus supply the slaves of Virginia and Maryland with weapons and ammunition, in the hope that they would flock to his standard in thousands, by which he would be enabled either to run them off into the free States, or to incite a general service insurrection, and possibly hold Maryland and Virginia until he proclaimed a provisional government, or some nonsense of that sort. There is no doubt that the scheme was a very "mad" one, and could not have succeeded in any event; but there is just as little doubt, we think, that Old Ossawattomie neither conceived nor attempted it without aid and counsel from

other quarters. In short, had Brown succeeded in his atrocious purpose, instead of failing miserably, as he fortunately did, his friends and abettors, instead of stigmatizing him as a madman, would have enshrined his name as a hero; he would, possibly, have found a place in their estimation equal to that of Washington. The truth is that it is not the act of Brown and his followers which the republican papers now condemn, but the mistake which he made in selecting the wrong time for the attempt. Even as it is, they make a very poor attempt to disguise the fact that it is not the spirit which animated this misguided traitor they find fault with so much as the inopportune moment at which the attempt was made and the ill success which attended it.

OUR LEGISLATORS AND THE INFLUENCES BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THEM. National and State and municipal legislators in this country have unfortunately, got into bad odor with the com munity. A Congressman, particularly from the Northern and Western States, is usually a personage whose integrity does not rank very high in the public estimation; and as for an Alderman, the title is about as reproachful a one as that of rowdy. In fact, of late years. the terms have been growing to be synonymous. But of all the legislative bodies in the land, federal, State or municipal, none stand in worse repute than the Legislature of this State. And deservedly so. For the last three or four years they have not only been trampling on the rights of the people, have not only been bartering away the municipal privileges of this city, have not only been foisting on us hordes of decayed politicians as Police Commissioners, Harbor Commissioners, and other officials, but they have been plotting to give over the State bound hand and foot, to the Juggernaut car of William H. Seward and the other apostles of abolitionism.
Of course it is unnecessary to say that our

State Legislature has been corrupt and dishonest. It has been, if possible, a little worse in those respects than our own Common Council. The lobby members flourished as they used to flourish at Washington in those good times when Simonton was the vote broker of the republican members, and the immaculate Matteson their file-leader. Under the auspices of such a schemer as Seward it could not have been otherwise. The lobby force was recognized as a great power in the State, and became familiarly known as the Third House.

But our progress is still downward. It goes on from bad to worse. The reputation of State legislators has become so bad that decent men would almost as soon become candidates for a bunk in Sing Sing as for a seat in the Capitol at Albany. And the Third House has extended its operations so greatly, and has grown so omnipotent, that now, instead of depending upon themselves their influence over the members they go to the fountain head, and dictate to the primary assemblies and nominating conventions as to who shall be the nominees of their respective parties. In this way they obviate the possibility of any difficulty in carrying their plans at Albany, and take care that the right sort of men for their purposes are sent there. The plan has the advantage of cheapness. A few hundred dollars can generally make the thing all right with a primary meeting; and then, the baser the material provided. the less will be its cash value.

These legislators of ours have the control of

me fifteen or twenty millions of dollars at nually for the maintenance of our State government. They have, besides, the power of directing what is to be done with our canal system; and that involves some forty or fifty millions of dollars. Then, they have assumed the right of granting railroad charters for the streets of this city. There were some ten or twelve applications for such char-ters before the last Legislature. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars to be made in this way by our rum house politicians who manage to be sent to the Senate or Assembly. And, finally, the next Senate will have the choice of a Senator in Congress in place of William H. Seward. If this demagogue be defeated in his aspirations for the Presidency, as all good citizens hope he will be, then they will want to re-elect him to the Senate; and in the other event they will want to fill him place with one of the same stamp.

It is for these reasons that we should try to be

that we cannot be has grown to be a fixed idea in the minds of the people. We fear there is too mand cause for that bellef.

properly represented at Albany; but the belief

# ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

News from Europe, Asia and South America.

at Enrich. STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Progress of the Peace Megatiations

What the British Plenipotentiary in China Says. of Minister Ward and Com. Tatnall.

SHIPWRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady, 800.,

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, at D.A. M. of the 8th inst., arrived at Halifax at two o'cleck this morning, and salled thence at 9:30 A. M. for Boston. where she will be due to-morrow after express, with her news, arrived here this evening.

The following disasters to American ships are re

The ship American Congress ran aground near the Ower's Light, in the English Channel, on the 6th last. Assistance was sent from Portsmouth and it was supposed she was got off and towed to Spithead. The amount of

The Cairo, from New York for Rotterdam, ran asher on South Pampus on the 4th, but no particulars con received. foundered at Malaki on July 10. The crew were

toundered at Mainti on July 10. The crew were gaved.

The United States frigate Constellation and steamer Sumpter were at St. Vincent's Sept. 23.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and at Liverpool the evening of the following day.

The steamship Ocean Queen arrived at Souths

The steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool early on the norning of the 8th.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Nothing further has been received regarding the pre-ceedings at Zurich, beyond the general assertion that pre-gress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of peace. It is said that the treaty will be complicated, and

peace. It is said that the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria a door open to quarrel with Piedmont. The Paris Constitutional contains an article by its chief editor, stating that the preliminaries at Villafranca had rescued Italy from every-foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what Power it might come. France confines herself to giving Italians proper advice. I followed by them, that advice would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy; but having in vain offered dvice she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy. The latest reports say that the treaty between France The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 100

or 12th inst. Austria consented to sign on all que belonging to Lombardy.

## CHINA AFFAIRS.

The official correspondence between the British government and its officials in China relative to the mea at Pekin, is published. The Hon. Colonel Bruce, British Ambassador, states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed any doubt as to the result of attempting to force the passage of the Pelho, they would not have been shared by the squadron; and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy Col. Bruce accepts the re-

panelly so dother here is properly on. I have accepts the re-sponsibility of Admiral Rope's act.

Lord John Russell's reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says that preparations are being made in conjunction with the French government to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries

cupied by Mr. Ward, the American Minister, and ex-pressed the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the condi-tions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Pekin contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride-

Col. Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. Ward and Fing Officer Tathail, and concludes as follows:—
"Mr. Ward's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see, after our unsuccessful attempt at Peiho, that any course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordially and frankly in the partit of his decleration at Head Name Alexanders. spirit of his declarations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in our proceedings is a strong argument in favor of the conduct pursued by M. Bourbolon and myself."

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No further change in the Great Eastern programme is announced. She will probably leave Portland on the day the Europa sails, and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances. Numerous steamers and excursion trains are advertised to leave Liverpool, &c., to visit the big ship. The cotton brokers of Liverpool, and the manufacturers of Manchester, are again raising a loud cry against the practice of mixing sand, dust, &c., with American cotton. The Brokers' Association of Liverpool presented a memorial to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, requesting the Chamber to use its influence to stop the practice. The memorial says that in last year's imports the sand and dust would in all probability form a portion equivalent to the weight of a hundred thousand bales, and that the admixture caused a depreciation in the value of cotton greater than was prodepreciation in the value of cotton greater than was pro-portional to the sand and dust. The American chamber

recognized the importance of the movement, and the memorial is to be printed for circulation in the United States.

The London Times says that fabricators of false coin are
ery active either in Mexico or the United States, more
than the ordinary proportion of dollars recently received
via New York having been found bad.

It is rumored that government is disposed to r the recent decision postponing the establishment of the new mall service to Anstralia via Panama.

The London Daily Naces, of the evening of the 7th inst., says:—The demand for money to-day increased. There were no gold operations at the bank.

## FRANCE.

The Paris Patric says a special corps of fifteen hundred nen are soon to be formed and sent to Egypt, thence to be conveyed by steamers to China.

The Prussian Ambassador at Paris was at Biarritz, as vell as Lord Cowlew

The Bishop of Orieans, in joining the ultramontane demonstration in course of execution by French Bishops, on account of affairs in Italy, hinted at the possible in-vasion of Ireland by General McMahon.

The London Hereld's Paris correspondent says it is